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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

ORANGEMEN.

Procession in New York.

BLOODY RIOTS.

Great Excitement.

ORANGEMEN ATTACKED.

The Mob Fired Into.

OVER SIXTY KILLED.

Large Numbers Wounded

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

ARMS AND AMMUITION SEIZED.

Several breech loading rifles, a large quantity of cartridges, four trunks and several cases containing wearing apparel and other articles, were left last evening at the house of the Good Shepherd of the Roman Catholic Reformatory institution, on East Eighty-ninth street, by an expressman. Captain Clinchy was informed of the fact and took possession of the property. It is conjectured that it was intended for some of the men who were to participate in the attack to-day. The police heard of arms being conveyed to various localities in the city during the day. These are supposed to have been distributed during the evening to those who are expected to use them to-day.

GLOOMY APPEARANCES.

The day opened cloudy and sultry and a dense fog overhangs the city. At seven o'clock the streets presented a novel appearance, not unlike the draft riots of 1863. Soldiers in fatigue uniforms are hastening in every direction to report for duty at the armories of their respective regiments. Policemen patrol the streets, and heavy squads of police are moving to the designated points in the city. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to preserve peace, and the authorities appear to be working with harmony and energy A printed secret circular, containing a plan of the proposed attack upon the Orangemen, has fallen into the hands of the police, and they have a perfect knowledge of their intentions.

A HIBERNIAN ROW.

At a late hour last night a number of Hibernians got into a row among themselves in their Hall, on Prince street, and a number of them were severely pummelled.

THE MILITARY READY.

All the regulars at Governor's Island, Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and other forts in the vicinity have been placed under arms and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. General McDowell has promised a hearty co-operation with the State authorities. The First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first and Eighty fourth Regiments of the National Guards are now assembled at their armories.

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

General Shaler and staff have just arrived at the Police Central Office, where the headquarters will be during the day. Governor Hoffman and his staff have established their headquarters at Claredon. The revocation of the order of Superintendent Kelso by Governor Hoffman and the Governor's proclamation were received by citizens of all classes with expressions of satisfaction. Last evening each Captain of police was required to make a schedule of the men on his district, from which was selected three fourths of the aggregate complement. The Captain then was ordered to report at police headquarters at six o'clock this morning, with two sergeants, a roundsman and three-fourths of the patrolmen under his command. This will bring to police headquarters thirty-three captains, sixty-six sergeants and the same number of roundsmen, and between fourteen and fifteen hundred patrolmen. This force will be formed in three battalions of ten companies each. The battalions will be commanded by Inspectors Dilks, Walling and Jameson. The supreme command will be vested in Superintendent Kelso.

WELL ORGANIZED.

Besides the large force of police, the precinct detectives have been ordered to report to Captain Irving, of the detective force, and, with the Central office detective, will act as skirmishers, to note the movements of the contending parties of Orangemen and Hibernians, and when anything of note occurs to report the same to the nearest station house, whence it will be transmitted by telegraph to the central office. Besides the instructions in the general orders which have been given to the public the police have received from Superintendent Kelso secret instructions in regard to the disposition of the force to-day, and the utmost secrecy is preserved in relation thereto.

ARTILLERY TO THE FRONT.

A battery of the United States light artillery has been brought from Governor's Island and landed in the Park near Castle Garden.

Several batteries of mounted howitzers from the Navy Yard have been placed upon the tugs of the harbor police, and are now lying opposite Twenty-seventh street, East River.

BUSINESS INTENDED.

A detachment of United States Marines have been placed on a tug, and are now awaiting orders from the Arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Colonel James Creney is in command.

One hundred and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition for small arms have been issued, and a hundred and sixty rounds of canister for 12 pounder field pieces. Large amounts of ammunition have also been issued at the Arsenal. Each soldier will be furnished with forty ball-cartridges, and will carry one day's rations, with knapsack.

Cannon will be planted at different places along the route of the procession, and they will be guarded by heavy detachments of troops.

DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

One battery will be stationed at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty third street. But the location of the others are not ascertained, and the police will be almost exclusively used in protecting individuals and preserving order on the streets before and after the parade.

9 A. M.—Everything is quiet, and all fell assured that the action of Gov. Hoffman has assured peace. The militia are ready and under arms. The police are fully instructed. The appliances of the police electric telegraph bring the whole of the city's breadth within the reach of one ruling arm at police headquarters, and all at the Governor's bidding. Everything promises a serene and peaceful day, and if the Orangemen choose to parade, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will parade undisturbed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

10 A. M.—In the vicinity of police headquarters all is bustle and excitement. The police under command of the various captains, have assembled upward of fifteen hundred strong. Three hundred have been ordered to the Twenty-ninth precinct, under command of Capt. Barrett, and fifty more were sent to the Fourth precinct for the purpose of guarding Harper's building.

Among the personages who visited the Central office this morning were Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Sheriff Brennan, Assistant District Attorney Fellows and several other prominent politicians.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

There has been no disturbance yet. Mounted police have been kept busy all morning carrying orders from one point to another. About twenty stages are kept in readiness to convey police to any point as soon as possible. The building is nearly filled with reporters from all the papers. In the vicinity of Hibernian Hall very few persons have made their appearance. In front of 14 Spring street an effigy of a man, trimmed with orange colors, was suspended to a telegraph pole, and was cut down by order of Captain Walch of the Sixteenth precinct.

SUSPENDED WORK.

11 A. M.—The Irish Catholic laborers on the boulevards have suspended work and are marching down in a body. In spector Jameson, with two hundred and fifty men, has been sent up to Forty second street and Eightieth avenue to intercept them. The National Guard is out in full force, each regiment being stationed at its respective armory ready for any development that may arise. The battery from Castle Garden Park has gone up town. On the east side of the city another battery of light 12 pounders are now crossing from Brooklyn, supposed to be from Fort Hamilton. All the marines of the Brooklyn navy yard have been placed under arms.

THE RIOT COMMENCED.

11:15 P. M.—A riot has commenced at last. About a quarter before eleven this morning reports commenced to come in. The reports are to the effect that the mob has commenced in the vicinity of Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and are driving the people from the streets. Two hundred and twenty-five men were immediately picked out and placed under the command of Captain Hedden, of the fifteenth precinct, who was ordered to proceed to the above point and disperse the mob. The second was from the thirty second precinct and stated that the rioters were marching through the Bouwards, and had attacked the Italian and Swiss laborers in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler ordered seven companies of the Seventy-fifth regiment, Col. Rockafeller commanding, to proceed to and guard that point. The last order had barely been given, when another report was received that several Fenians had collected about the Fenian headquarters on Nineteenth street and Twenty-first avenue, where a large quanity of arms was stored, and clamored loudly for arms.

THREATING ASPECT.

11:30 A. M.—The streets in the up town districts have the appearance of a holiday, groups of loungers are to be seen on nearly every corner. Gangs of men of five and six in number, may be seen going in the direction of the western part the city. The aspect of affairs look very threatning. The men in the marble and stone yards along the East river, have nearly all left their work, and it is supposed for the purpose of opposing the Orange parade.

RUMORS OF MORE RIOTS.

12 M.—All kinds of rumors. It seems pretty well authenticated that there have been two riots in New York and one in Jersey city. It is anticipated that there will be a hot time about two o'clock. The excitement is intense. We have no definite particulars of the number of killed. Several armories were attacked.

FENIAN ARMY ATTACKED.

11:35 A. M.—A large number of Irish men had congregated near the Fenian headquarters on Nineteenth street and Twenty first avenue, this city. The mob clamored loudly for arms. This was peremtorily refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About one hundred and fifty officers were put in stages and immediately sent over there. At the Fifth Regiment armory, in Hestor street, a large crowd collected, and signified their intention of taking arms. There were about one hundred men of the regiment in the armory, to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges, and this morning seeing that the regiment were prepared for them, one brawny Irishman said: "Come b'ys, and let's go down to Seventh ward and get one, lads, and we will clear out the d——d Dutch." The majority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man to get "the lads." Prince street is alive with men speaking in whispers, who when they see any strangers coming, keep silent. There was a report of a fight at Hibernian Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped and all was quiet.

THE MOB MOVING.

12:30 P. M.—An immense mob has collected on Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, and are driving all the men off work. The mob is coming down town The police headquarters is now being prepared to meet an attack. Two companies of soldiers are just quartered on the upper floor.

The Orange procession will turn out at two o'clock.

The Water-Works men, one thousand strong, are all off, and not working to day. The men in the Central Park are all at work.

Information has just been received that a body of men from the Boulevards are now engaged in battle with the Italian and Swiss laborers, at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Colonel's Conkling's regiment is hurrying to the scene of the affray.

SKIRMISHING.

12:45 P. M.—Fighting is now going on at the tenth and eleventh precincts, and along Bleecker street. The militia have been ordered to 8th and 42d street, where an attack has been made upon Judge Heiser's house. Large bodies of police have left.

OMINOUS.

The streets of Jersey City present this morning an aspect of ominous coming trouble. Thus far there has been no disturbance, but the indications are that evening will witness scenes of riot and bloodshed. At every street crossing, and congregated around ever liquor store, are groups of Hibernians, who maintain a sullen silence. Some hundreds are lingering about Washington Hall, their headquarters.

ARRESTS MADE.

The police display great energy in their efforts to preserve order. A number of persons armed with pistols, knives and hatchets were arrested. They had been drinking freely. At the Orange headquarters everything is quiet; all present are engaged in the preparations for the procession, which will move at 2:30 P. M.

FIRING HEARD.

1 P. M.—Immense crowds have assembled in armories A. and B., where the Irish Catholic element is the strongest, and large bodies of police have been sent up there. Firing has been heard for the past hour, but no casualties have been reported yet.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

1:05 P. M.—A mob of Irishmen gathered around Fenian headquarters and demanded the arms. General Miller refused to give them up, and the mob then attacked the Fenian armory, but were driven back by the police and the Eleventh regiment.

VARIOUS NOTES.

1:50 P. M.—Two Ribbonmen have been killed and several soldiers wounded.

Harper's building has been attacked.

The mob has pressed the conductors of the Eighth Avenue Railroad into service, and have cut the wires.

Severe figting is going on.

CROWDS FIRED INTO.

2:28 P. M.—The militia fired into the crowd on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, killing a number; also dispersed a crowd at Hibernia Hall.

The police attacked the mob at Stewart's store, Tenth street and Broadway. Twelve to fifteen were killed, and many broken heads, and fighting is going on all along the line of procession. The horse cars have stopped, and travel is suspended on the west side of town.

2:41 P. M.—At least a thousand men will be in the Orange procession. The excitement is all the while increasing. The column will certainly move in a few moments.

THE FIGHT GOING ON.

3:30 P. M.—The encounter at Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue appears to be quite serious. It is stated that two members of the Ninth Regiment and three policeman were killed and a number wounded. Further, that ten or more of the mob were killed and a large number wounded. The mob are apparently concentrating on the west side of the city in the vicinity of Twenty-third street, where the Jersey organization are to land. Open threats are made by the leaders that they will sack the newspaper offices to-night. The whisky shops are in full blast. They have cut the police wires, and there is no communication with up town and west side; it is now all done by couriers.

ARMORIES SET ON FIRE.

4:00 P. M.—There is a rumor at headquarters that several of the armories have been set on fire, but it lacks confirmation. The city is flooded with the wildest rumors. The riot seems to have got underway, and everything indicates the inauguration of a reign of terror. The work of carnage and destruction has already commenced. The present situation indicates that a general war is about to be inaugurated.

THE MOB TWENTY THOUSAND STRONG.

The mob is now estimated to be over twenty thousand in number, and is being largely augmented every moment.

MILITIA KILLED.

4:10 P. M.—News has just reached headquarters that twenty members of the Seventh regiment have been killed. It is stated that the seventeen men killed by the firing of the militia regiments on the mob were only lookers-on.

THE PROCESSION MOVING.

The procession moved at half-past two from Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, guarded by four hundred policemen, under Superintendent Walling, and detachments of the Twenty-second and Sixth regiments of the National Guard. Gangs of Hibernians were collected at the street crossings along the line of march, and at Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets they encroached on the line of march, and the police made a raid upon them and dispersed them.

MOB FIRED ON.

At 3:10 P. M. word was received at the Central office that the mob had again attacked the procession, and were fired on by the militia. All the reserve force of the police were immediately ordered to that point. The mob became so threatening at the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, that the Eighty-fourth regiment was ordered to fire on them, which they did. The number of killed and wounded is supposed to be about a dozen. One man informs us that he saw six bodies. It is stated that one policemen was shot dead.

COLONEL FISK WOUNDED.

4:10 P. M.—Colonel Fisk is among the wounded. The Ninth regiment has lost one man killed so far.

NEW YORK.

Report Not Credited—Interesting Decision—Primary Elections—Merchants' Meeting—Resolutions Passed—Protestant League of America.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

REPORT NOT CREDITED.

A special Washington dispatch says the report that the new loan is to be withdrawn from the market is not credited by either Acting Secretary Harvey, or by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department It may be remembered that Jay Cooke & Co. some time ago offered to take what there remained of the five per cent. bonds about two hundred and fifty millions, but their offer was rejected. It has been conjectured here that another offer of this kind may have been received, but there can be found no good authority for such surmises.

MERCHANTS' MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of merchants, held at the Produce Exchange this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of another.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleading published in said order for its justification as unworthy of the source from whence it emanates as indirect opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie the differences among our foreign born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and equal rights and privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting power.

Resolved, That that the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to Governor Hoffman for the prompt manner in which he has relieved the Empire City from the odium of being governed by a rabble.

PROTESTANT LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The following is said to be in circulation for signatures: In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as "The Protestant League of America," headquarters at New York City, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose, and properly to consider the immediate event that gives rise to this suggestion, let public meetings be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty.

INTERESTING DECISION.

It was decided by Assistant Attorney-General Walter H. Smith, on Monday last, that a delegate to Congress from a territory is not a member of Congress, and the election of a candidate as a delegate does not debar him from continuing as an active member of any business firm he may be connected with. This decision, it is understood, was rendered in the case of the Hon. N. P. Chipman, delegate to Congress from the District.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Primary elections were held last evening under the new organization of the Republican party, throughout the city, for officers of the various Assembly District Associations, and delegates to the Republican General Convention. The utmost harmony prevailed. There was only one ticket in each district, and little scratching was indulged in.

DECISION.

Judge Blatchford, in the case of the English Erie stockholders, decided that the defendant must cause thirty thousand shares of stock, represented by certificates, to be issued to the receiver, and to have privilege of registration restored to them.

ARKANSAS.

Political.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—In addition to a large number of prominent Democratic politicians here, a great many Republicans have been here during the week, watching the proceedings of the Democracy. Unusual interest is manifested in the result, it being considered the first movement looking toward the campaign next year.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Central Railroad has decided to cross White River at Aberdeen. An engineer corps on this side of the river is coming this way. Cars will be running from Helena to White River by the 15th of September.

A new road was incorporated to-day by Col. Dorsey, Judge Hanks and others, three feet guage, to run down from Helena on the levee, twenty-five miles below.

JERSEY CITY.

Orange Procession Unmolested.

NEW YORK, July 12—2:30 P. M.—About one hundred and fifty Orangemen paraded to-day in Jersey City, escorted by three regiments, and were unmolested. Gov. Randolph and staff are at Taylor's Hotel. The Governon has ordered the ferry companies to stop their boats, if crowded, before entering the slips, till it is ascertained that no roughs are aboard. Regiments were stationed at each ferry house ready for service, if needed. All the liquor stores in Jersey City are closed. There is a great deal of excitement, but quiet generally reigns.

—The police of Kingston, N. Y. have made an important arrest in the person of Joseph Hadler, a German, who has confessed to being a member of a gang of burglars who infested the river counties for years past, robbing churches, stores and dwellings. He will have an examination in a day or two. A large amount of property was found on his premises, including a church communion service.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE RIOTS.

Orange Procession.

THE ASSEMBLING

Imposters Arrested.

THE RIOT COMMENCED.

Very Severe Fighting.

STORES CLOSED.

Gov. Hoffman on the Street.

THE RIOTERS RUN LIKE SHEEP.

The Procession Broken Up.

CITY QUIET AGAIN.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

ASSEMBLY OF ORANGEMEN.

As early as eight o'clock this forenoon crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eight avenue, where the procession was to start from. In the building on the corner where two lodges hold meetings were gathered members to the number of two hundred, together with a few women. Most of the men wore orange scarfs and had revolvers and swords about them. Police to the number of four hundred arrived about half past ten, under the lead of Inspectors Jamison and Walling, and placed one squad on Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, another on Twenty-eighth and a small corps on Twenty-ninth street, about half way down the block, on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any not members of the Orange fraternity from entering the lines. Several persons representing themselves as Orangemen were allowed to pass through, but being rather suspicious looking, were searched by the police, and on about twenty were found revolvers, pistols, all kinds of clubs and old rusty swords.

IMPOSTERS ARRESTED.

From one man was taken a seven shooter, loaded, a box of catridges, and a roll containing the names of nearly one hundred volunteers who had got ready to be drafted. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case fire arms were taken from the prisoners. A fellow representing himself as a reporter had furnished himself with a four-shooter and ammunition, and a club. He gave his name as McGinnis, and was taken in charge, together with a companion named Anderson. Several persons killed on the head of the Orange headquarters became intensely crowded and the police had much difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds. About 2:30 P. M., the Orangemen formed on Twenty ninth street, below Eighth avenue and at the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Col Porter, marched past and formed in line on Eighth avenue, where they loaded with ball and cartridges. Next came the Sixth Regiment, which took up a position to the North of Twenty second street. The police were on the East side of the street and Eighth avenue, so as the Orangemen would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen between the two files. They presented a very small appearance and numbered scarcely two hundred. They have two banners, one the stars and stripes, the other banner bearing the picture of William the Conqueror on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American Freemen." They fall in after waiting awhile for the band. The music at last arrived, and the line formed about this time.

THE RIOT COMMENCED.

The police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob and it was feared that a general row would take place, but was quelled, and at three o'clock the signal for starting was given. The procession started, and was twice attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. Large numbers of the rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners. At Twenty-sixth street the Ninth Regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several prisoners were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Col. Fisk was shot through the ankle. Capt. Spencer of the Ninth was killed by his own men while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page of the Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, was mortally wounded. Between Twenty fifth and Twenty sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot. Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed. In coming down the avenue, at the corner of Twenty-third street, the Eighty-fourth Regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

The fight on Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue was more severe than at first reported. Over one hundred and fifty of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops known to be killed, besides those already reported, are the Captain of the Eighty-fourth regiment and two privates, and a sergeant of the Ninth. Five regiments are resting on their arms near the Cooper Institute. Just before the Orange procession formed, 300 Hibernians, all armed, with loud cheers took possession of Twenty-ninth street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly waiting for orders. When orders came the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down Twenty-ninth street towards Seventh avenue, two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of a locust showed that some unfortunate has found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty. Every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to view the row with all imaginable coolness.

ADVISED NOT TO BEAR BANNERS.

General Shaler first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, and finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the stars and stripes. The Masters then exhorted the Brothers to keep the peace, maintain dignity, and on no account to retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any Brother becoming disorderly would be expelled from the Order. The question then arose whether ladies were to join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid but finally concluded to go home and await the result. One Brother was pointed out as well known to the Irish Catholics and he was requested not to go out, for if he did there would surely be a riot.

PRAYER OFFERED.

Thomas Bennett offered a prayer for Divine protection of this great day.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE PROCESSION.

Governor Hoffman, accompanied by several officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving on Eighth avenue, notwithstanding the dark appearance around. He never looked better than this afternoon. Soldiers two deep lined the avenue for eight blocks, and one thousand policemen were also present. The pavements, windows and every inch of room was occupied by a dense crowd.

STORES CLOSED.

As soon as the riot began the stores in the upper part of the city were closed, and in the jewelry and some other stores valuables were removed from the show windows. The Postoffice is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth regiment, which, although Irish, stand ready to put down the Hibernians.

ARMS SEIZED.

The police seized two hundred stand of arms at the rooms at Fenian Hall, Nineteenth and Twenty-first avenues, and brought them to the Police Headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled at their approach.

RAN LIKE SHEEP.

The police, backed by the Eighty-fourth regiment, made a raid on Hibernian Hall. The mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested and locked up. Revolvers and pistols were found upon their persons. The arms were removed by the Eighty-fourth regiment and taksn to the Central Office

REFUSED TO FIGHT.

Policemen Wm. Hennessy and Patrick O'Grady, of the Sixth precinct, refused to fight, and their buttons were cut off and the men locked up.

THE VICTIMS.

10 P. M.—About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to be mortally wounded. At the Sixteenth Precinct there were sixteen dead bodies. This evening they were removed to the Morgue. At the Twenty-ninth precinct there were four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are: C. Page, Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House; Charles Bettel, Charles Bucklin and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed at the Sixteenth precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to be rioters.

FISK WOUNDED.

Col. Fisk was at the head of his regiment and was wounded early in the affray under the following circumstances: The Colonel was with his regiment during the morning. About one o'clock he went to see Governor Hoffman about the running of the Pavonia ferry boat. He returned about 2:30 P. M.; took command of his regiment when the collision at Twenty-fourth street took place and while he was in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to his private residence on Twenty-fifth street. His wound, though it disables him, is not dangerous. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth Regiment, it is reported, was struck at the same time, and seriously, though not fatally, injured.

PROCESSION BROKEN UP.

The Orange procession broke up in Fourth avenue, opposite the Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put the badges and regalias in their pockets, and mingling with the crowd, dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banner.

THE CITY QUIET.

12 P. M.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the city. The troops in the armories are ready to move on a moment's notice.

HOUSE STONED.

An Orangeman's house was stoned to-night. The mob fled on the approach of the police. Several false alarms of fights were made.

THE TRIBUNE'S ACCOUNT.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street the column halted for a moment. Immediately after a halt a shot was fired from the upper story of a brick building on the northeast corner. Sometimes shots were fired at the Sixth regiment from Twenty-fifth street. On the same side of the street the Eighty-fourth regiment received its first shot and in the confusion a general fusilade followed. The windows at all expecting orders to fire In an instant one gun was discharged and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the Sixth, Ninth and Eighty fourth regiments. A few men were loading and firing a second time No sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by suprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the firing. The firing of the Eighty-fourth Regiment was chiefly at the upper part of a house whence an attack came; but the sidewalk was swept also. As soon as the firing ceased, away, nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying still upon the pavement in front of the house, the right wing of the regulars being advanced about twenty five yards beyond Twenty-fourth street. The men in that part of the line had to step over the bodies at the southeast corner of the street and avenue. Here were a group of about twenty policemen, and a few citizens also. These discovering that the troops were aiming low threw themselves upon their bellies and scrambled away. At the first fire, however, a portly and well dressed man, who was afterward ascertained to be R. C. J. Lattimer, was killed, and after him policeman John O'Conner fell dangerously wounded. The firing over, there was a pause of several minutes, in which a further attack by the Hibernians was allected, while the troops were brought to attention after reloading their guns. No regard was paid to the wounded and dying. The terrified citizens are afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen could advance beyond the lines to give relief on account of the danger that other shots would be fired by the mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys. The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood was terrible. Before the eyes of all lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a man. A man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some time, and then slowly crept to a doorstep and feebly strove to raise himself upon it. An aged man, evidently Irish, had received a shot in the arm and sat down upon a step and desperately faced the troops in the midst of the firing while holding his bleeding arm extended before him. He remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangemen. A lad crouched against a cart wheel just beyond the corner of Twenty-fourth street, appearing to have received some hurt. The women appeared at the windows above making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking down at the bodies, and then at the troops. Presently one, and then another friends' victems stole out and touched them to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. One young Irishman, however, remained, walking to and fro making piteous cries of grief. From time to time he clinched his fist and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and then another of the bodies. The surgeon of one regiment came with commendable promtitude to attend to the wounded. At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began. As the column remained at halt, the riot was suppressed by this single volley. The most drunken and desperate of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a late report of casualties: Total killed, reported at the Morgue, thirty five; total wounded, one hundred and seventy-five; total number of rioters arrested to midnight, two thousand. The city is now perfectly quiet.

EXCITMENT IN BROOKLYN.

At Brooklyn there is so much excitement regarding the riots in this city that it was deemed advisable by the police and Chief Cambell to have a force at the headquarters during the night. All the court officers and the sanitary squad were held in reserve to 1 A. M. The Fourteenth regiment was dismissed early last evening. All the regiments turned out in full numbers. The 7th had 1,100 men in line. The locality of the house to which Col. Fisk was taken was kept a secret, as the mob threatened to take the life of any member of the Ninth, and especially that of Fisk. The Hibernians will have vengeance for the men of their order killed to-day.

THE ORANGEMEN IN CANADA.

Advices from the principal cities of Canada state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety was felt at the proceedings in this city.

THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Service.

GEN. CAPRON COMPLIMENTED.

Secretary Boutwell's Return.

KU KLUX TESTIMONY.

Assignment of Cadets.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1871.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commission adjourned yesterday till the 17th of October. Mr. Curtis was designated to call upon the President at Long Branch, and place in his hands the communication to the Attorney General, submitting the question on which his opinion is asked. Messrs. Curtis and Medill were appointed to draw up an official statement for the Board, to be given to the press. Curtis will visit the President at Long Branch on Thursday or Friday, and will advise fully with him upon the future course of the Commission.

KU KLUX.

Mr. P. M. Dix, member of Congress from Alabama, while before the Ku Klux Committee, testified that in 1868, during the election which was held that year the negroes became unruly and boisterous to such an extent as to alarm peaceable citizens. They had by some means secured arms, and would frequently march in squads through the streets and roads in the cities and villages firing off their pieces in a careless manner, much to the alarm of women and children, and that lives had been lost by these imprudences of the colored people. They were expostulated with and requested to refrain therefrom, but to no purpose. Accordingly, with a view of self protection, the citizens of the villages and small towns thus annoyed, banded themselves together as a kind of local patrols, such as existed before the war in Alabama. In order to work on the superstition of the negroes, masks were used by some of the organizations, with a view only of frightening them by such means, and endeavor to subserve the object for which the organizations were founded. This may have been the prime cause which led to the belief of many that there was a systematic formation, with chosen officers, called Ku Klux, but from his own knowledge, Dix testified that the local patrol thus spoken of accomplished the object of preserving quiet and order in a short space of time and at once thereafter disbanded, and no organization of any similar kind now existed in the State.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has varied considerably on the California coast, and fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the northwest. It has risen but little from Mississippi eastward, and is still falling in New England. The temperature has risen quite high on Lake Superior, and to some extent from Northern Ohio to Southern Missouri. Southerly winds are now reported west of Michigan, and have also prevailed during the day on the Gulf coast with threatening weather in Northern Florida. Rain has fallen very generally from the Ohio river to the Middle and East Atlantic coast, but cloudy and clearing weather have prevailed over that region this afternoon.

Probabilities.—Low barometer, with fresh winds from south and southwest will probably continue on the upper lakes. A local storm is probable, advancing northeastward via Western Texas, and light rain is probable for to-night or Thursday, from Florida to South California. Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The United States Steamer Congress, preparing for sea at Boston, will probably sail next month to the aid of coal for Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition. The Worcester, which went with supplies for the French, now on her return home, has a cargo of coal from England, and if she gets here in time will be sent north to deliver a cargo to Captain Hall; if she does not arrive soon, the Congress will be loaded and sent.

CONTRADICTED.

There is official authority for contradicting the statement published that the Severn, flag ship of the West India squadron, is unseaworthy. She left the New York Navy Yard only last December, after having been completely refitted and repaired during the period of five months, under the direct supervision of Admiral Lee.

EXAMINED.

Mr. Hargrave, a lawyer at Rome, Ga., was examined by the Ku Klux Committee. He believed a Ku Klux organization existed in his section. It committed frequent outrages, and its purpose was to intimidate the Republican party, especially negroes.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The employees in the Department of Agriculture yesterday passed resolutions in the highest degree complimentary to their late Commissioner, General Capron. To-day his successor, Prof. Watts, appeared at the Department.

RAILROAD AID.

A private telegram from Mobile says that the city has granted a million dollars sterling bonds in aid of the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad, the latter terminating at Helena, Ark.

THE CROPS.

Information received at the Agricultural Bureau concerning the crop prospect is no better than at the last report. In a day or two the official report will be given to the public.

THE GRADUATING CADETS.

An army order issued to-day, assigns the recently graduated class to their respective companies and regiments. They are all allowed three months leave of absence.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Rear Admiral Alden, now Chief of the Bureau of the Navy, takes command of the European fleet in full, relieving Admiral Boggs, now in command there.

PERSONAL.

Judge Walter left last evening for Georgia, and Mr. Widell this morning for Chicago. Curtis and Cattell leave for New York to-morrow morning.

GOING HOME.

The Civil Service Commission having adjourned till October, its members not residents in this city have begun to scatter to their homes.

EXPECTED TO RETURN.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to return to Washington to-night and resume his duties at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Mr. C. C. Ewell postmaster at Kent, Ohio.

LOUISVILLE.

Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Fred. Hubert committed suicide early this morning by taking arsenic. Family discord was the cause.

SENTENCED.

Henry Kelly, colored, was to-day sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for committing a rape on a little negro girl some weeks since. Kelly all along persisted in protesting his innocence. When sentenced, he said he would rather die than go to the State prison. Afterwards, in jail, he swallowed a spoonful of pounded glass. Medical attendance was summoned, and emetics brought up a portion of the dangerous substance, but the man is still considered in a critical condition.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Last night two negroes broke into the house of a negro woman named Francis N. Longgist, and threw carbolic acid over her, burning her face and person terribly and probably destroying her eyes. They then searched the house and made their escape.

FOREIGN.

French-German Troubles.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Orangemen in Dublin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HONORED.

LONDON, July 12.—It was Col. Lloyd Lindsay upon whom the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred. Col. Lindsay was at the head of one of the English societies for relief founded in France.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Parthea, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Anglia at Moville.

THE ORANGEMEN.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Orange demonstration throughout Ireland to day was attended with little or no disorder.

AUSTRIA.

APPROVED.

VIENNIA, July 12.—The Austrian Delegation approved the estimates of the expenditure for raising the Austrian Legation at Berlin to a full Embassy.

THE ARMY.

In the debate now in progress the Minister of War reports Austria already able to furnish an army of 650,000 men. Von Beust, in his speech supporting the estimates, said now is the time for an organization of the army without creating mistrust.

JAMAICA.

OCEAN CABLES.

KINGSTON, July 12.—The Porto Rico and Jamaica Cable, which was recently recovered, was lost again. The steamer Suffolk abandoned the attempt to get the line, and has gone to aid in laying the Windward Cable. The Haytien Cable to Jamaica is to be laid immediately. The Government paid the amount of aid agreed upon.

GERMANY.

CONFIDENL.

BERLIN, July 12.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says Germany is confident of her own strength, watches with calmness and sympathy the re-development of France. Her only desire now is to bring about, as speedily as possible, the re-establishment of friendly relations.

FRANCE.

QUARRELS.

PARIS, June 12.—The quarrels between the inhabitants and the German troops in the occupied districts continue to be of frequent occurrence, and cause the Germans to resort to rigorous measures for their prevention.

CUBA.

HANGED.

HAVANA, July 12.—Oscoris was hanged from the yard arm of the war steamer Neptune at Nuevitas.

BURIED.

The remains of Ceballo were buried with great pomp and ceremony.

CINCINNATI.

New York Riot.

CINCINN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅜@96⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE *Post* has "departed." It has come out formally and announced that it has decided to abandon all of its old ideas and principles. This, to be sure, was very little to abandon, but then that little was all that it had. It says: "We propose to bid farewell to discord and take our departure." The first plunge into a cold bath is always more or less of a shock to the system, and doubtless the *Post* feels terribly shocked at its own deliberate deed, but it manages to put a bold face on the matter, and with, what we can hardly be blamed for considering a somewhat exalted idea of its own powers, says that it proposes to "bring back the government, as nearly as circumstances will allow, to a real free government in which the people shall once more be the master." We are glad to know what the intentions of the amiable *Post* are, although circumstances will probably not allow it to carry them with it, very far in its present exodus.

A GOODLY number of the Democratic journals propose to take another departure. They advise the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency who is not a Democrat. The New York *World* hopes "the party will do nothing of the kind." We do not see why the Democracy should not nominate a Republican, or rather endorse the nominee of the Republican party. This would be consistent on the part of those Democrats who have taken the "new departure" and adopted the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. It is doubtful, however, whether they could succeed in getting a Republican to run for the Presidency on their ticket who would give all the pledges they would demand. It is said Judge Chase would pledge himself at least to a "coalition" Cabinet. But the Judge is not a Republican, and it is more than likely he will give any pledge that may be asked for the bare honor of a nomination. The *World* advised the nomination of a Republican in 1868, but it is opposed to that course now, and denounces the "prattle of certain journals" that advocate it. Does it not know that drowning men catch at straws?

THE question is now being discussed whether all citizens should be compelled to vote, and a penalty be inflicted for their neglect to do so. We are certainly not in favor of any legal and penal coercion in this regard. We hold it to be the duty of every citizen to exercise his right of elective franchise when he can conveniently do so. He may not be able, from conscientious scruples, to endorse every man, nor every ticket nominated by his party; but it is his bounden duty to cast his vote for the men of his choice whenever he has the opportunity. About this time last year we stated in these columns that the persons who are most loud in their complaints of the manner in which the political affairs of the country are conducted, are the very persons who make the least effort to correct the abuses of which they complain. They will not attend the primary meetings; and yet complain that the proper delegates were not elected. If they refrain from doing their duty and attending to their own business, they should not become querulous because others have not attended to it to their entire satisfaction. It is no argument that politics is a corrupt and demoralized thing, in which no decent man can take any part. If "rings" seek to obtain control, they should be broken up. If tricksters labor to demoralize, they should be resisted in their efforts, and be displaced by moral and incorruptible men. But these things cannot be accomplished by those pure and immaculate citizens, who, unwilling to soil their hands in "dirty politics," stand aloof from the contest and make no effort to rectify the abuses of which they complain, or effect the reformation they desire. Politics should be so pure that no hand however holy, would be sullied by coming in contact with it. It is an ethical science with which every citizen should make himself familiarly acquainted and the correct principles of which he should actively carry out. But we do not think he should be compelled to take part in its discussion, or give effect to its doctrines by casting his vote, beyond his own volition. This is a free land, and every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind and be allowed to exercise his own pleasure. We do not believe in passing laws compelling men to become members of the church, neither do we believe they should be forced by any compulsory enactments to exercise the privilege of suffrage in the State. If coerced by any such law, they would no longer be free men.

But we would rejoice to see some plan adopted that would cause "non-voting, contemptuous grumblers" to "become earnest debaters at primary meetings," and "nominees who are not party hacks to come before the people." And if every one would discharge his duty, it would not be long till the bright sun of a political millennium would dawn upon our country.

The Democratic party need no such law. They always poll a full vote, and if the exercise of suffrage is a standard of patriotism, they are certainly more patriotic in this respect than Republicans. If there is such a thing as being taught important lessons by an enemy, Republicans can learn much from Democrats in the matter of voting, for without any compulsion they vote in solid mass at all times. But whether "early and often" we will not here affirm. All that we will say is "that their enthusiasm at the ballot box and elsewhere might be very advantageously imitated by Republicans.

NEW ENGLAND HEATHEN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* has discovered a village just over the Massachusetts border, in New Hampshire, which is peopled by some five hundred heathen, descendants of six outlawed thieves who settled there three or four generations ago. They lived in rude huts, held no communication with the outside world, had no books or newspapers, and existed in a state of unmixed barbarism, huddled together with no distinction of family or ideas of decency or virtue. Thus they existed until five years ago, when a young, vigorous, muscular Christian, the Rev. Wm. A. Rand, heard of them and undertook a mission to them. He moved into their neighborhood, and, by good example and hard work, has at least brought them to something like a realizing sense of their almost total depravity, and he seems to be cheerfully hopeful of eventually accomplishing their elevation. We do not know if the correspondent who gives these singular details is to be relied upon or not, but if what he says be true, it is a singular commentary upon the superficiality and insufficiency of our modern systems of civilization and religion. It seems preposterous that a settlement such as this one referred to should have existed for a century in the heart of New England, in the midst of the cradle of our oldest American civilization, not forty miles from Boston, and only eight miles from Newburyport. Yet the writer in the *Post* claims to have visited them, gives the three names—Eaton, Dow and Souther—by which all of the people are known, locates the village precisely, gives the name of South Seabrook, and in every way so surrounds his narrative with the appearance of truth that it is scarcely possible to doubt.

THE RIOTS.

True to their deliberate and unprovoked resolution, a number of the Irish Catholics of New York created a riot in that city yesterday, being the one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, by which, through the defeat of James II. by William III., Protestant ascendancy was achieved in Great Britain and Ireland. As stated a few days ago in these columns, the Orange Lodges of New York resolved to celebrate, as has been their wont, the anniversary of this memorable battle. The Irish Societies, between whom and the Orangemen there is an inveterate hatred, expressed in no unmeaning terms, their determination to prevent any public display being made by the Orange Lodges on the occasion. The consequence was that Police Superintendent Kelso, issued a proclamation prohibiting the Orangemen from parading on the streets yesterday, declaring that as all who move in procession, along the public thoroughfares, are "trespassers" by permission or sufferance he could not promise any protection to the processionists. The Governor of the State of New York, however, revoked the proclamation of Kelso, and promised protection to the Orangemen, if they desired to carry out their programme and hold the celebration. Encouraged by the promise of State Military protection, as well as that of the Municipal police, the Orangemen, numbering only about one thousand strong, as the early telegrams informed us yesterday, formed in line about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and the column was soon in motion. In the mean time, the Fenians and Hibernians had assembled in thousands in different parts of the city, showing a determination to resist the Orange procession. And soon the work of carnage and destruction commenced, for full particulars of which we direct attention to our telegraphic columns.

We have no room for comment this morning. All we have to say is, that it should be settled now and forever whether any intolerant religious sect or political party shall be permitted to rule the country and dictate what processions shall or shall not be permitted to parade our streets. On the 16th and 21st of last month, when Catholics were rejoicing in public demonstrations on the streets of the different cities in the country, that Pope Pius IX., had "completed the years of Peter," one time editor of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

In front of this property was what was known as Smoky Island. Extending from about where Mr. George's house stands down to some distance below where Allegheny avenue comes to the river. This island was of considerable dimensions, containing, I should suppose, not less than sixty or eighty acres, a portion of which was cultivated in fields of corn, potatoes and melons, while on another portion were some quite heavy forest trees. Probably about 1830. Mr. Zenos Neal lived on the island, which by that time had been very much reduced in size by the floods. Mr. Neal's son-in-law, Wm. Johnston, erected a machine shop for building steam engines on the lower end of the island, but the ever memorable flood of 1832 swept away the building and the island, leaving only a gravel bar.

Above Smoky Island there was another, separate, island, extending up to about opposite where Craig street now begins, not far below the outer lock of the old canal. This was then known as Kilbuck Island, and was covered by a heavy growth of timber, forming a fine shade in summer, and at times Fourth of July celebrations were held there. At one time, I remember, a steamboat came up behind those islands and entered the Allegheny river that way.

From this point to the Harmony and Beaver road, now Federal street, the land belonged to Colonel Robinson and was cultivated as farming ground, back as far as to where the railroad is now located. Colonel Robinson's dwelling occupied about the same situation as the present mansion, near the Suspension Bridge, occupied by Mrs. Blair. I cannot now remember the year, but Colonel Robinson was drowned in the Allegheny River, nearly opposite his dwelling, in shallow water. It was supposed that he had been attacked by appoplexy.

All the space from the river back to the hills, was in farming, common and wood lands. Mr. John Irwin was about the first to begin improvements. He built his dwelling and rope walk on the west end of the commons, his house still stands and is occupied by Hon. James L. Graham. His rope walk, nearly adjoining, extending from the present location of Allegheny avenue out on to the common ground, and when making long ropes, nearly to where the Fort Wayne railroad now is. On the Harmony and Beaver road there were but two or three houses between the river and the foot of the hill. Near the present Diamond was the tavern of Mr. Campbell. Many is the time that I have seen wagons, hub deep, and sticking fast in the mud between the river and the Diamond. On the east side near the present Suspension bridge, there was a log tavern and ferry house, kept by Mr. Stewart. Passing up the river there were but a few small shanties, occupied by laboring men employed about the ferries, until reaching the tavern and ferry house of Mr. Clingen, which stood near what is now Sandusky street. The ferry boats landed at Irwin street, on the Pittsburgh side. Then, just above where the Railroad bridge now is there was another ferry, landing at Hand street, on the Pittsburgh side.

Between the river and the hill, there was here and there a small house, occupied either by farmers or laborers. The land was in grain fields, pasture lands and a good deal of forest where there was at times pretty good shooting, at squirrels, wild pigeons and other game. The most extensive improvement within this space was a log house near the present corner of Union avenue and Ohio street, owned by the M'Gonnigle family. About the first persons who began to make improvements on this side of the river were the late Colonel Anderson, Richard Gray, Esq., and David McKelvy. What a change, within a short life-time has been wrought. Upon this land now stands a city of sixty thousand inhabitants with its splendid private residences, manufactories and beautiful parks, and with both water and gas works. May it long continue to prosper and may the next generation see an equally proportionate increase.

Now to complete this record of early land marks, let us take a walk, commencing on the south side of the Ohio River at Cork's Run. We had a high hill, a steep bank and deep waters, which made the location a favorite resort for that purpose. "It is given out," says Superintendent Kelso in his circular, "that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges." Now what has been given out is that armed preparations for *attack* have been made. The poor Orangemen were in the position of the lamb in the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*—and Mr. Kelso attributes to them the design of the wolf. Mr. Kelso condemns street processions generally. Surely it is rather late in the day to do that. Why was not his circular issued on St. Patrick's Day? Why is it that Irish Catholic processions are never interfered with?

THE OLD N TIME.

Allegheny and the South Side.

Having been requested to give some of my early recollections of Allegheny City, I shall now endeavor to gratify that request to the best of my memory. The description will not be a long one.

Beginning opposite the head of Brunot's Island there was the farm of Thomas Cromwell, embracing a considerable portion of the former borrough of Manchester, which is now part of the city. He built a mansion house upon the same ground where Mr. John Sampson's residence now stands, and, indeed, I think that a portion of the old house is included in the newer one. The greater part of the farm was under cultivation and divided into fields. Some forest trees dotted the grounds here and there. Further up along the river bank there were a few log houses occupied by fishermen, named, I think, Lighthill and Lichtenberger. Near where Reiter's rolling mill now stands the Pentland family owned a tract of ground upon which there was a log tenement. Along the base of Hog-back Hill the ground was swampy and covered with a heavy growth of briar-berry bushes, and other underbrush, where gunners frequently shot wild ducks.

Following along the river bank, there was land with occasional small patches under cultivation, belonging to the Robinsons and Sturgeons, until coming to about where an alley, running into Grant avenue, is now located, where Mr. John Scull owned some land extending up as far as what is now School street. There were then no houses upon it, but about 1820 Mr Scull sold some of it, and improvements were begun. About the first of these, was a house built by a Mr. Sheldon, a book binder, who afterwards sold to the Rev. Mr. Kerr, some of whose family still reside there. Then a Mr. Vandergrift and Neal Mellwaine made improvements, followed by Hon. J. M. Snowden, Wm. Fitz Simmons and E. G. Nelson, whose widow afterwards married a Mr. Bedell, and is still living on a portion of this ground. Wm. Savory also built a dwelling and his widow who afterwards married a Mr. Upstill, still lives there. Then, some time later, many improvements were made by Mr. Molineaux, Stephen Hague, Mr. Carpenter, Thomas Pears, Luke Loomis, Samuel George, Jos. Love and Matthew McLean, who was at one time editor of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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All the space from the river back to the hills, was in farming, common and wood lands. Mr. John Irwin was about the first to begin improvements. He built his dwelling and rope walk on the west end of the commons, his house still stands and is occupied by Hon. James L. Graham. His rope walk, nearly adjoining, extending from the present location of Allegheny avenue out on to the common ground, and when making long ropes, nearly to where the Fort Wayne railroad now is. On the Harmony and Beaver road there were but two or three houses between the river and the foot of the hill. Near the present Diamond was the tavern of Mr. Campbell. Many is the time that I have seen wagons, hub deep, and sticking fast in the mud between the river and the Diamond. On the east side near the present Suspension bridge, there was a log tavern and ferry house, kept by Mr. Stewart. Passing up the river there were but a few small shanties, occupied by laboring men employed about the ferries, until reaching the tavern and ferry house of Mr. Clingen, which stood near what is now Sandusky street. The ferry boats landed at Irwin street, on the Pittsburgh side. Then, just above where the Railroad bridge now is there was another ferry, landing at Hand street, on the Pittsburgh side.

Between the river and the hill, there was here and there a small house, occupied either by farmers or laborers. The land was in grain fields, pasture lands and a good deal of forest where there was at times pretty good shooting, at squirrels, wild pigeons and other game. The most extensive improvement within this space was a log house near the present corner of Union avenue and Ohio street, owned by the M'Gonnigle family. About the first persons who began to make improvements on this side of the river were the late Colonel Anderson, Richard Gray, Esq., and David McKelvy. What a change, within a short life-time has been wrought. Upon this land now stands a city of sixty thousand inhabitants with its splendid private residences, manufactories and beautiful parks, and with both water and gas works. May it long continue to prosper and may the next generation see an equally proportionate increase.

Now to complete this record of early land marks, let us take a walk, commencing on the south side of the Ohio River at Cork's Run. We had a high hill, a steep bank and deep waters, which made the location a favorite resort for that purpose. "It is given out," says Superintendent Kelso in his circular, "that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges." Now what has been given out is that armed preparations for *attack* have been made. The poor Orangemen were in the position of the lamb in the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*—and Mr. Kelso attributes to them the design of the wolf. Mr. Kelso condemns street processions generally. Surely it is rather late in the day to do that. Why was not his circular issued on St. Patrick's Day? Why is it that Irish Catholic processions are never interfered with?

A REIGN OF TERROR.

While we urge upon patriots and statesmen of the North the policy of aiding to develop the industrial resources of the South as a means of restoring harmony between the two sections of the Union, we would not have loyal men forget that the Southern people are almost as rebellious in feeling as they were during the war. In every Southern State, with, perhaps, the single exception of Virginia, denunciation of the Government and persecution of its agents and friends are frequent, bitter and notorious. The Ku Klux organization is only an incident, an effect, of this rebellious feeling. If public opinion did not sustain it where it exists, it never would have assumed the formidable proportions it has been proved to possess. Southern newspapers, southern politicians and southern ministers of the Gospel wink at its sweeping proscription and its horrid cruelties, while many of the newspapers of largest circulation boldly defend them. Undoubtedly, Davis and Stephens and Toombs speak the sentiments of a majority of southern whites when they declare that the lost cause will yet be triumphant. Where is the evidence upon which to hang a hope that they do not? Is there not, on the contrary, ample reason to believe that, if a reasonable prospect of success existed, the Confederate "stars and bars" would be thrown to the breeze to-morrow?

The exact truth is, there is a reign of terror in the South. Because Governor Holden of North Carolina endeavored to crush the disloyal malcontents of his State he was driven from his office and banished from his home. He is now an exile in Washington, under the very shadow of the Capitol and the White House. We recently saw a member of the North Carolina Legislature, a lawyer of respectability, with a great gash in his forehead which he had received during a terrible beating administerred to him after being taken from his bed one night by a Ku Klux band. His offense consisted in being a Republican. Only by making humiliating promises did he save his life. Neither he nor Gov. Holden is a "carpet bagger," both are southern-born gentlemen. The District-Attorney of a county in Alabama was shot down the other day in a public house by disguised Ku-Klux, in the presence of a dozen consenting bystanders, because he had declared his intention to bring to justice the murderers of two unoffending negroes. Sixty-three citizens of Fayette county, Alabama, last week formally represented to the President that the condition of affairs in their county is such that the lives of loyal men are wholly insecure. Murders are of common occurrence. And so it is and has been in almost every State in the South. Outrage after outrage has been committed, not upon negroes only but upon whites also, until it has become unsafe for a loyal man, either of Southern or Northern birth, to express his sentiments or hold a Federal office. The Courts, even when in the hands of upright men, are powerless, for the laws cannot be enforced without bayonets. All this had been fully established by the Congressional Committee of which Senator Scott is Chairman, and it will be made convincingly clear to every unprejudiced mind as soon as all the evidence taken before it is given to the public.

Democratic politicians and journals persistently endeavor to discredit the revelations which have reached the public through the Congressional Committee. One trick resorted to by them is to make free use of the wires of the Associated Press in transmitting from Washington the conspicuously inexact testimony before this Committee of Southern politicians of the high respectability and eminent moral wealth of Fort Pillow Forrest and Dick Busteed, while just as freely suppressing the testimony of men compelled to flee for their lives and carrying the scars of Ku-Klux violence on their persons. The testimony of a cold-blooded butcher is printed in flaming type, and endorsed as truthful, because only by denying and ignoring the reign of terror in the South, and thus virtually encouraging and strengthening it, can the Democracy hope to elect its Presidential candidate in 1872. This policy is strictly in harmony with the course of Democratic Senators and Members of Congress, last winter and spring, in opposing the creation of an Investigating Committee. The "New Departure," whatever else it may mean, evidently does not mean a departure from the company and counsels of those who insist on hanging black men because they are black, and white men because they are loyal to the Government.

A Sub-Committee, with Senator Scott at its head, has gone to South Carolina to inquire into the operations of the Ku Klux in that State. If the testimony which it will elicit shall be as confirmatory of the purposes of the Ku Klux as is generally expected, the Government will have no alternative but to proceed at once, and with earnestness, to assert its authority and protect its citizens. Firing blank cartridges never quells a riot and will not crush the new rebellion.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* says: Virginia Sanders, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. Geo. N. Sanders, formerly of Carroll county, Ky., and once the consul to London, and one of the leaders of the rebellion, died of a broken heart in Canada lately, having been deceived into a marriage with a Prince Contarini, who was an imposter, a bigamist and scoundrel.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

THE NEW DRINK.
THE NEW DRINK.
VOTE FOR IT.
VOTE FOR IT.
EGG MEAD.
EGG MEAD.
YES.
DRAWN COLD LIKE SODA.
Better than Soda or Ottawa, and sells better too! Nutricious, Wholesome, Delicious, Novel. Try it at Apothecary Store of
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

OUR SKINS ARE SIEVES.

And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the bar-room; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and unadelled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony, as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of nauseous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One Bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRAND ARMY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH.
By an amended Charter any person can now become a Stockholder in this Association. Apply to B. C. CHRISTY, Solicitor, 154 Fourth avenue, or H. F. WEAVER, Secretary, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL TIES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

At 6½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c., Figured Grenadines.
At 8½c., Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c., some of the best Delaines.
At 12½c., Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c. Wash Poplins.
At 18¾c., Grey Japanese Poplins.
At 25c., Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 25c., Striped Dress Linens.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At 62½c., Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c., 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c., Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c., 4-4 Feather Ticking, a superior article.

Housekeeping Dry Goods,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towellings.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.

ALL KINDS OF
Light Dress Goods
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

1871. GREAT
First Great Semi-Annual
FOR
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
Extraordinary Bargains
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS,
You Won't Believe
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
HOW CHEAP WE ARE GOODS!
Close Out Stock Regardless of Cost.
M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,
(LATE J. W. BARKER & CO.,)
No. 59 MARKET STREET
jy3:v74 BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heate by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
KEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.
With Numerous Private Buildings.
an28:r32-TTH

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by S. S. SMITH,
de5:52 38 Corry street, Allegheny city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LTIES AT SEMPLE'S.

At 4c., White Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 10c., Men's Light Printed Handkerchiefs.
At 25c., Ladies' Corsets, slightly imperfect.
At 50c., Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 50c. and 75c., Ladies' Kid Gloves, a large stock, all sizes.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At $2, Light Woolen Shawls, a great bargain.
At 50c. and up, Ladies' Parasols, decided bargains.
Bargains in White Goods and P. K.'s.
White and Colored Mosquito Bars.
Ladies' Satchels and Traveling Baskets.
Aprons, Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Embroideries and Laces.
Ladies' Jet Jewelry.
Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
Millinery Goods, very cheap.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES
FOR
Ladies Linen and Lawn Suits,
FRESH AND NEW.
LACE SHAWLS AND JACKETS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SALE. 1871.
Semi-Annual
1871,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
Bargains
IN KINDS OF
GOODS,
't Believe
HAVE SEEN
ARE GOODS!
HALL
Regardless of Cost.
PHY & CO.,
ARKER & CO.,)
ET STREET
D FOURTH AVENUES.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket pipe, 3 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement a greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HAOCK, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. my13:a36

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:n32

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods!
LARGEST STOCK!
Best Goods!
LOWEST PRICES!
Summer Gauze Underwear,
ALL PRICES AND GRADES.
Linen and Jean Drawers,
Traveling and Dress Shirts,
British, Lisle and Balbriggan Half Hose.
All the latest style Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Neck Wear, Scarf Ties and Bows in greatest variety.
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Dress, Driving, Promenade Gloves.
Traveling Satchels.
Railroad Bags.
Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.
Every Gentleman
SHOULD CALL AT
RETAIL STORES
OF
HORNE & CO.,
195 and 199 Penn Avenue.
jy12

BAILEY & CO
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
TTHS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

The few composition which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. Then prudence should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
And sold by Druggists all round the world.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
ap11:n36 TTS

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
WHY USE IT?
Because it is Perfectly Pure. It produces elegant, light, healthy rolls, Biscuits, Bread, Waffles, Corn Bread, Corn Cakes, Griddle Cakes of all kinds, Pot

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au22:6tl

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2:r85

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Bonds—1881	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	113¾	114¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113½
" 1865 new	112¾	112¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	90¼	90¼
Do Scrip	91	91
Erie	28¾	28¾
Reading	111¼	111¼
Lake Shore	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118¾	118
Rock Island	106¼	106¼
Chicago & N W	72	72¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul Common	80	80
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	58¾	57¾
Do. Preferred	81	81
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	58	58
Adams Express	80¾	80¾
U. S. Express	53¾	53¾
Wells, Fargo	49¾	49¾

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Penna. Central	61	@ 61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28	@ 28¾
Lehigh Navigation	56	@ 56¼
Little Schuylkill & Mahanoy R. R.	49¾	@ 50
Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾	@ 69¾
Reading R. R.	55½	@ 56
Camden & Amboy	128	@128½
Central Transportation	47	@ 47¾
Union Line	79	@ 80

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '65 112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '67 112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¼	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '68 112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R. 89
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	U. P. L. G.
U. S. 5-20 1865 new	112¾	Cy Pacifics 114¾

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Government bonds have been heavy in sympathy with gold. In regard to the new 5 per cent loan there are various speculations. One class reasons that the advertising of the Peters Land Company in this country because loan has been stopped is evidence that the Department have reason to believe that Assistant-Secretary Richardson will succeed in placing the remaining $12,500,000 in Europe. Another class who are generally well informed believe that the loan is to be practically withdrawn from both the American and European markets. It certainly would seem as if the Secretary must now be convinced that nothing can be gained by precipitately forcing the loan. As we said in our last issue the time is not many years distant when, with the steady growth of the public credit, a fair per cent bond can be sold at par in gold, and we see no reason why that time should not be waited for, and the efforts of the Government be directed to restoring the currency to a sound condition. Southern State bonds have been strong on Missouris, which have advanced on orders from that State and otherwise dull and steady. Railroad bonds, although below our quotations, are firm. Green Cuts closed at 99¾@¾, and Union Pacific gold bonds at 84¾@¾.

The stock market, on a small volume of business, has been heavy. The weakest is Lake Shore and Mississippi, which has fallen on the attempts of the pool to realize. Whatever the future of this stock at the present price. A single party of speculators, owing to the unexpected turn given to the Rock Island speculation, find themselves saddled with a majority of the stock. The same kind of speculators have also a large load of Western Union and Lake Shore at high figures. Their programme seems to be to sell on every rally, although they expect to get up a little enthusiasm in Lake Shore about the time of the meeting of the stockholders, called to authorize the issue of $15,000,000 of new stock. The public will do well to leave these stocks to the speculators, and in no case to sell them "short." The announcement of the intended issue of 20,000 new shares of Rock Island had no effect on the price of the stock. After the stocks named, the principal dealings have been in Reading, St. Paul and Northwest. Express and miscellaneous shares have been neglected.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

There is but little doing in Wall street this afternoon. All attend on cenuering in up town disturbances. Gold was a little firmer this morning, selling up to 112¾, but in the afternoon it declined to and closed at 112¾. One and two per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearances, forty-seven million. Governments were steady, with limited transactions. The offerings at the Government purchase were $1,161,950, at from 112 20 to 112.85. Awards $1,000,000, at from 112 20 to 112 27. Stocks have been strong, and but for the disturbed condition of the city it is probable that higher prices would have been reached. But few stocks offering. Exaggerated reports of riots all over the city were used to depress the market, but without effect. The principal dealings were in Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, St. Paul and Wabash; the market closed strong. Money was easier at 1 per cent. In State bonds Missouris were strong and tolerably active; the remainder of the list was neglected.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Coupons '81 114¾; 5-20s 1862 do 84 113¾; do '65 113¾; new 112¾; do '67 do; do '68 112¾; 10-40s 112¾; currency 6s 114; Mississippi 97¾; Tennessee old 71¾; do new do; Virginia new 72; do old 66¾; North Carolina old 46; do new 37.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 3; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 80¾; Wells Fargo do, 48¾; American Union do, 32; United States do, 56; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 90¾; do scrip, 91; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 151; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 131; Hudson, 111¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 118; Northern Island, 107; New Jersey Central, 103; Reading, 72, do preferred 90¾; Rock Island, 106¼; do preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 58¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 56; Cleveland & Toledo, 102; Lake Shore, 108¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 59¾; Central Pacific bonds, 99¾; Union, 83¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 8¾@9; Pots, 7¾@7¾

BUTTER—Continues dull and heavy with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, while prices are nominally unchanged; 12@15 for common to good; and 16@17 for prime to choice. Grease Butter, 8@9.

BEANS—Prime white, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@7 cts.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 24 cts, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, 12; prime Factory, 11; Dairy, 9@10.

DRUGS—Tomatoes, standard brands, 82@85, and stock very much reduced. Peaches, $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans, and $2 for 2 lb. Corn $2.50 for standard brands including Winslow's.

EGGS—Continue dull, and, notwithstanding the stock is by no means large, is considerably in excess of the demand; fresh packed, 16@17—most of the sales at 16.

FRUITS—There is a fair supply of green apples but the off-rings are mostly of an inferior quality; prime, of good size, sell read ily at $4.50@4, while inferior are hard to sell at any price. Oranges and Lemons, quiet. Layer Raisins, $3 per box; Valencia's, 15 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10c; French, 12c. Currants, 10 cts.

FLOUR—The market continues rather dull and weak, the demand being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, which is always the case when the tendency is downward. We continue to quote at $6.25@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.00@7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour, and $7.00@7.25 for prime to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour is still quoted at $6.00, in a retail way.

GRAIN—The wheat market presents no new characteristic worthy of special notice; the offerings continue very small, and at present there seems to be very little inquiry for it; we continue to quote red winter at 1.30@1.35, though it would probably be difficult to realize the outside quotation even for strictly No. 1. Oats quiet and a little weak but unchanged; we are nominally sellers of several carloads at 63c for white; 62¾ for mixed and 62c for black; we are also cognizant of sales in first hands at 60 cts., buyers furnishing sacks. Corn is it fair demand and the supply although comparatively light, is nevertheless fully equal to the demand; sales of mixed at 68@70c, and prime yellow at 72, that is in car load lots. Rye continues dull and nominal for there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; so far as we can learn there are no cash buyers above $1.00 and not many even at that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market, although fairly active, is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; sugars are reported strong while Rio Coffee is rather weak, jobbers generally having but little confidence in the recent bull movement, as it is termed, of the importers.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, fair, 17½; Roasted, 20@22½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13¾@13¾; Soft do, 13¾@13¾; Crushed, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1 25; fine, 90c; good, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—is scarce, and prices are maintained; baled, on wharf and track, $26@28, and wagon hay may be quoted at $25@35, according to quality and condition.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Buchers', 9¾@10¾; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Dull and unchanged.

ONIONS—Dull and lower, $3 00@3.25 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard (Pittsburgh make) is quoted at 73@75 cts.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are selling readily, by the coop, at quotations, 60@65 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand prices are weak and drooping; $2.00@2.25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed sides, 9@9¾; clear, 10@10¾; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16¾. Lard, 11@11¾ in tes, and 12@12¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $17@17.50. Dried Beef, 18@18¾.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering. Timothy, $2.75@3.00 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

The receipts thus far have been heavy, and, notwithstanding there is a pretty full attendance of buyers, the market, under the influence of unfavorable advices from the east, is dull and heavy, and prices, as compared with last week, are fully half a cent lower; all the eastern buyers are very bearish, and to-day they were clamoring for a still further reduction and it is probable that quite a number of holders, who are unwilling to submit to the decline, will ship their cattle on further east. The sales thus far only foot up about 600 head, and the pens to-day were pretty well filled with cattle, as usually buyers and sellers, as a ready intimated, being some together. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, 6c is the highest price reported, and there were only two or three droves, all told, sold above 6cts; during the same time last week there were quite a number of sales at 6¾ and 6¾ and one at 7.00, though this last figure was paid for an unusually fine drove. The same grade would probably bring 6¾ this week. Good shipping cattle, averaging 1,300 to 1,400, cannot be quoted above 6@6¼—5¾@6 would perhaps be a fairer quotation, from the fact that buyers above these figures are very scarce.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes L & Co sold for:			
Kent & S to Hartzell	17	20,270	5 70
Heffron to Heffron	18	20,980	5 75
Pfeffer to Smith & K	18	19,720	5 50
Middlesworth to Allerton	17	19,160	5 40
Aldcroft to Hare	17	19,870	5 75
Wilson to Kline	15	18,290	5 25
Wilson to Hare	34	34,440	5 75
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Greer to Klemen & A	15	21,085	6 10
Noble to S Smith	18	18,550	6 00
Willard to Hedges & T	17	21,600	6 10
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Magruder to Gallagher	16	19,500	5 62
Aicorn to Hillegas	19	18,250	5 30
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Wilson to McArdle	20	39,200	5 75
McCullough to Bear	38	38,720	5 10
Houck to Seitz	19	20,050	5 50
Sadler, Stevens & Co. sold for:			
White to Schlegar	16	21,920	5 65
Casterline to S S Smith	21	21,140	
White to Lowe	17	20,040	5 75
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Keat to Kelly	23	21,800	4 65
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Marks to Kaufman	10	11,760	5 75
Shamberg to Kaufman	8	9,160	5 75
Peters to Lash	17	21,860	6 00
Finkbone to Schlegar	17	22,280	5 60
Casterline to Klemen & A	21	19,630	5 50
Thomas to Hare	16	15,560	5 30
Morvin to Lamb & M	18	21,730	5 75
Hamilton to Wray & B	16	16,550	4 60
Oden to Hillegas	56	35,440	5 40
Bryan to Allerton	12	16,270	6 25
Kennedy to Heisler	21	17,580	
Vanvoorhis to Beam	16	19,630	5 50

SHEEP.

Market has been very dull yesterday and today, and prices, as compared with last week, are off 1c to ¼ of a cent, and even at the decline trade is slow; if the receipts should continue at all liberal, there will in all probability be further decline before the close of the week. Prime to extra 100@110 lb sheep cannot be quoted above, 5¾@5¾, against sales last week at 5¾@6c.

A couple of Washington drovers, George Perritte and Mathew Wilson, had each 2 car loads, or in all about 1,200 head, which, being unable to sell without losing money, they turned out on grass to await better markets.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes L & Co. sold for:			
White to Taylor	212	16,460	4 40
Blackwood to Erisman	182	15,640	4 65
Kraus to Bailey	80	6,720	4 75
Horn to Eisman	211	17,200	4 70
Cook to Burke	212	17,310	4 30
Buchanan to Erisman	200	17,000	4 30
Heath to Alcorn	167	13,610	3 80
Bro's to Taylor	219	17,350	4 35
McFadden to Erisman	212	17,850	4 75
Moffick to Erisman	112	10,850	5 35
Thompson to Taylor & L	351	34,080	4 40
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Crowl to Dietrich	72	5,630	4 50
Kibler to Aleorn	111	9,060	4 25
Sarver to Pearce	148	13,290	4 75
Scattergood to Pearce	104	6,870	3 62
Bowman to Loyd	109	9,630	5 25
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Crawford to Taylor	210	18,460	4 90
Newton to Deitrich	211	18,460	4 75
Monahine to Bailey	77	6,840	4 75
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Stith to Seizer	199	18,320	5 00
Jarrett Bro. to Bailey	173	17,290	4 90
Kennedy to Pearce	142	10,350	3 87

HOGS.

In our report of Saturday we noted an advance of 10 to 15 cts; on Monday prices were sprung 15@20 cts with sales at 5.05@5.10; but yesterday and to-day, under the influence of increased receipts, the market was easier and prices dropped back; we now quote at 4.85@ 4.90 for prime Philadelphia hogs, and 4.60@4.75 for Yorkers. The advance was brought about in consequence of diminished receipts at first as we can learn, there was no material improvement on the demand.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
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Kent to Gresham	45	10,370	4 55
Hume to Hedges	22	5,140	4 75
Neely to Gillett	102	23,050	4 85
Kent to Voetter	129	33,040	4 90
Gillett to Gillett	87	8,850	4 80
Hume to Voetter	70	15,260	4 65
Hume to Reyenhaler	59	15,940	4 90
Atkinson to Reyenhaler	53	13,930	4 80
Dickson to Voetter	39	8,880	4 85
Masser to Voetter	82	22,550	4 95
Middlesworth to Voetter	444	105,810	4 90
Marbley to Reyenhaler	95	24,210	5 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Host to Gillett	49	9,200	4 80
Magruder to Gillett	46	12,040	4 80
" to Hedges	22	4,200	4 90
Hedges Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Stage to Imhoff	200	100 110	4 87
Stage to Reyenhaler	44	12,060	4 90
Kennedy to Smith	34	6,360	4 50

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of John Kerwin, an old and well-known driver, which occurred at his late residence, in Allegheny city, last week. Mr. Kerwin had been engaged in the live stock business in this vicinity for some 18 or 20 years, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance; besides being strictly honest and upright in all his business operations, he was a genial and kind hearted man. He leaves a wife and three children.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

The New York *Bulletin*, in an editorial article in regard to the "power of petroleum producers," makes several good points, but in one respect it is in error; it says "the production is at present much below the average at this season during the late previous years." Now this is not the case. Accord nz the report of the Titusville *Herald* the average for June 1871 was 641 bbls per day in excess of 1870. The following is the concluding paragraph of the article in question:

"As large wells used to be the most successful argument of the bears, so now the lack of them is the most successful argument of the "bulls." In addition to the production being small for the season, it has been relatively quite steady, and so have the prices,—both being the results of the absence of the large wells, the discovery of which are apt to render the price of crude at the Creek markets very irregular. It is held that petroleum cannot be profitably produced now for less than $5 per barrel. Whenever, therefore, the price goes to $4 50 or lower, Western refiners—especially those of Cleveland—are very apt to buy it up, believing as they do in the certainty of a rise, even though they may be no margin on refining at the prices for refined oil at the date when the crude is bought. In regard to the question of naptha used for cleansing the wells, several producers aver that it aggregates 1,000 barrels per day, and that there is further reduction in all cases to be deducted from the nomina' daily production of crude oil. The foregoing facts are among the latest developments in the trade, and are worthy the attention of the New York petroleum interest."

CRUDE.

Market quiet and dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. We have but a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls spot, at Parker, at $5—buyers at present are scarce at this figure; seller July nominal at 12¾@13, and seller all year at 12½@13¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 each, September and October, at 26. July quoted at 25¾; August, 25½; September, 26; August to September, held at 26; November and December quoted at 25¾. Trade very dull.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet, though firmer. City make, delivered, $1.50 and, and $1.70 asked—no sales reported. Country, nominal at $1.55.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Fairview Oil Works 18, account Duncan & Y; Star O W 80, account Fisher & Hackett; Union O W 28, account Bates & G; Sterling O W 162, account H McKelvy; Eclipse O W 15, account T P Miller; Standard O W 80, account Bates & G; Crystal O W 542, account J Bushnell; Peerless O W 80, account Duncan & Y; Forsyth's O W 314, account Bates & G; same 468, J B Barbour; same 154, account T P Miller; Keystone O W 160, account Jos Bushnell; Standard O W 74, account T M Perry; Commercial O W 228, account T P Miller; Standard O W 148, account H O C & A R R; Brilliant O W 74, account J Munhall.

Total 3,394

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 212 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 351 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 211 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 774 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 52 bbls refined to Warden. Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co., 102 bbls ref. oil to Waring, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 50 bbls benzine to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 149 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co. Phila.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 451 bbls refined oil to W P. Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 438 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner 282 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 270 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,714 bbls.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM MALVERN, PA., FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8, NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION VIA. W. P. R. R. EASTWARD, FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1871.

From Parker to Petroleum Centre ..... 1,431 bbls.

From Scrubgrass to Philadelphia ..... 80 bbls.

Total ..... 1,511 bbls.

[By P. and A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 12 M.—Crude 14¾c; Refined July 25¾@25¾c; August and October 26c.

5:30 P. M.—July 25¾@25¾c; August 25¾@ 25¾c; August to October 26c; crude 14¾c.

NEW YORK, July 12, 12 M.—Market quiet and a little weaker; crude 14¾@15c; refined 26¼@ 26¾c asked; 26c bid. Little doing; no transactions.

3 P. M.—Market very quiet and slightly weaker, as far as buyers are concerned; crude 14¾@15c; refined 25¾c, and nominal. No transactions reported.

PARKERS, July 12, 12 M.—Market quiet at $4,95@5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet at $1 20@1.21 cash —closed at $1.19¾ July; this afternoon heavy at $1.19¾@1.19¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active and steady, closing at 52¾c; this afternoon dull at 52¾@ 52¾c.

OATS—No 2 quiet; closed at 45¾c.

RYE—No 2 quiet and lc lower at 66@67c.

BARLEY—No 2 quiet at 75c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weaker.

MESS PORK—Closed at $14.62¼@14.75 cash.

LARD 10¾c.

HOGS—Active at $3.95@4 80.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2.70@6.35.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 5,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 4,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland 20¾c. Flour: superfine western and State $4@5.30; common to good extra $5.50@5.90; good to choice $5.80; white western extra $6.35@6.85; Ohio extra $5.05@ 6.85; choice do $6.90@7.50; common Southern extra $5.50@6.90; good to choice do $6.95@ 7.25. Rye flour $4.10@4.15. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; spring 1c lower; red and amber old $1.45@1.50; new $1.50@1.55; Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower; common western mixed 54@55c; good to choice 55c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 65@70c. Leather firm and in fair request at 30@35c. Hops quiet. Wool quiet; prime extra Ohio 60@62c; unwashed 42@43c; combing 58@59c; coffee firm; Rio 19@19½c. Sugar firm: fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses firmer; sales 4on principal terms. Rice 8@9c. Tallow firmer 16¾; refined 20¾c. Pork dull; mess new $15.25; prime pork $13@13; prime mess new $13@13.25; prime mess $14@14; extra $14@15. Hams $20@28; prime mess lard India $20@25. Cut meats and middles, unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 10¾@11c; kettle dried 10¾c; August 11c. Butter dull; western 12@20c; State 20@29c. Cheese dull at 10@12c.

Metals.—Copper: ingot firm, at 22c. Iron: Scotch pig, $30@31; American scarce and firm, $45@50. Lead firmer; foreign 7½@7¾; domestic 7¾@8. Tin quiet and unchanged. Coal: Lehigh $4.25; chinch $5.75@6.25; horse shoe 10@11c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $5.60@6.00 for shipping extras. Pork heavy, easier; September $15.25. Eggs 19@20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Business inactive, yet prices are tending upward. Indian Head heavy brown sheeting up to 14c; Appleton A, 15c; Stark A and Pacific H, 16c; Washington H, 15c; Washington prints are held at 11¾c for fancies; 10¾c for shirtings; 11¾c for checkings; 12c for green and black; 12c for green and orange; 12c for robes; 12c for Swiss rubies; 12c for plain rubies; 12c for double purples; 12¾c for blue and white and two blues and double plaids. Carpets are firmer; Bromley & Son extra super tapestry brussels carpeting are advanced to $1.30 per yard; tapestry, damask and Venetian three-fold wool filling worsted chain $1.15 per square yard; do do wool chain $1.35; do do four fold flax filling wool chain $1.35; do do worsted chain $1.40; do do wool damask four fold flax filling; do do chain $1.15; twilled Venetians double and twisted wool chain four fold flax filling $1.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 20¾@21c. Flour quiet and unchanged, family $6.50@6.75. Wheat dull but unchanged; new red $1.30@1.32. Corn dull but unchanged at 56c. Rye, Oats and Barley unchanged. Groceries—Demand good at full prices. Oats steady. Eggs dull and declined, at 12c. Butter dull but unchanged, choice inquire. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9¾@11c. Flax seed—new crop $1.60@1.65, quality good and cut two weeks earlier than usual. Pork dull and unsettled; 15c asked. Lard in light demand at 10¾c Bulk meats dull and nominal; asking rates 6¾ @7¾@8c; from shoulders through and long sides. Bacon only limited; jobbing demand at 7c; sides 8¾@9c. Whisky dull and unchanged, 91c asked.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Tobacco very active; sales 250 hhds logs $5.75@6.50; low to medium leaf $6.75@12. Coffee firm; the close of the week. Prime to extra 100@110 lb sheep cannot be quoted above, 5¾@5¾, against sales last week at 5¾@6c.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

The New York *Bulletin*, in an editorial article in regard to the "power of petroleum producers," makes several good points, but in one respect it is in error; it says "the production is at present much below the average at this season during the late previous years." Now this is not the case. Accord nz the report of the Titusville *Herald* the average for June 1871 was 641 bbls per day in excess of 1870. The following is the concluding paragraph of the article in question:

"As large wells used to be the most successful argument of the bears, so now the lack of them is the most successful argument of the "bulls." In addition to the production being small for the season, it has been relatively quite steady, and so have the prices,—both being the results of the absence of the large wells, the discovery of which are apt to render the price of crude at the Creek markets very irregular. It is held that petroleum cannot be profitably produced now for less than $5 per barrel. Whenever, therefore, the price goes to $4 50 or lower, Western refiners—especially those of Cleveland—are very apt to buy it up, believing as they do in the certainty of a rise, even though they may be no margin on refining at the prices for refined oil at the date when the crude is bought. In regard to the question of naptha used for cleansing the wells, several producers aver that it aggregates 1,000 barrels per day, and that there is further reduction in all cases to be deducted from the nomina' daily production of crude oil. The foregoing facts are among the latest developments in the trade, and are worthy the attention of the New York petroleum interest."

CRUDE.

Market quiet and dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. We have but a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls spot, at Parker, at $5—buyers at present are scarce at this figure; seller July nominal at 12¾@13, and seller all year at 12½@13¾.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 each, September and October, at 26. July quoted at 25¾; August, 25½; September, 26; August to September, held at 26; November and December quoted at 25¾. Trade very dull.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet, though firmer. City make, delivered, $1.50 and, and $1.70 asked—no sales reported. Country, nominal at $1.55.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Fairview Oil Works 18, account Duncan & Y; Star O W 80, account Fisher & H

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Private Instruction given at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

Wanted—A boy that can feed, or one who is willing to learn. Inquire at GAZETTE counting room.

Suicide at West Newton.—James Irwin, a young man residing near West Newton, on the Connellsville Railroad, deliberately committed suicide a few days since by laying down in a pool of water and drowning himself. Trouble in relation to property which he had accumulated, but which was held by his father's name, is given as the cause of the action. He was a young man, about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Election of Teachers.—At a meeting of the Springfield School Board, held on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., the following teachers were elected to serve for the ensuing school term.

Principal.—Wm. R. Ford.

Grammar Department.—Miss Carrie A. Carpenter.

Intermediate.—Miss Kate Wolfe, Miss Belia McFall, Miss Mary Hughes.

Primary Department.—Miss Minnie S. McKee, Miss Minnie Hanna, Miss Matilda Duval.

Base Ball Match.

The match between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Enterprise of Allegheny, came of yesterday at Union Park. About fifteen hundred persons witnessed the game. The play was very good on both sides. Nevin and Sullivan of the Enterprise both did finely. At the close we learn it stood 42 for the Athletics', to 7 for the Enterprise.

Bathing.

We have been requested by several of our most respected citizens to call the attention of Mayors Brush and Culbertson to the daily exposure made by men and boys while bathing in daylight in the vicinity of the bridges. These shameless proceedings should be prevented, as hundreds of ladies pass the bridges daily and they ought not to be insulted by such open and flagrant exposures. If the police were instructed to keep a watch, they could be soon stopped.

M. L. I. and Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE.

The first installment of *twenty-five cents per share* on the capital stock of this Company is due to-day, Thursday, July 13, payable at the office of the Company, No. 75 Fourth avenue. From this date weekly installments, as above, will be due and peyable on or before Thursday of each week.

JOSIAH REAMER, President.

East Birmingham Sewer Assessment.

A large number of the citizens of East Birmingham met last evening in Mr. G. Knukle's Hall in Josephine street, to discuss the matter of sewer assessments in the borough. Great dissatisfaction exists among the people in regard to these assessments. They claim that they cannot understand why $60 is assessed against one twenty foot lot, while the assessment against another of similar dimensions is $83. The meeting resolved to get up a remonstrance to be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

A Successor to McGee.

The following paper was read yesterday morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The undersigned, judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and remaining Commissioners of Allegheny county, Pa., convened for the purpose, do hereby appoint J. Harvey Robb, Esq., of Scott township, in said county, to fill the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner, occasioned by the resignation of W. H. McGee, to serve until the next general election.

Witness our hands this 12th day of July, A. D. 1871.

EDWIN H. STOWE,
JAMES P. STERRETT,
F. H. COLLIER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
J. A. SCOTT.

The Heath Zouaves.

The "Heaths" having to a certain extent recovered from their chagrin at the sudden termination of their trip, now propose to go into camp near Hulton station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. They propose to camp out about a week or ten days, commencing to-day—provided the necessary tents can be secured. Yesterday the requisition for the tents was made, but they were not secured last night. They propose after camping out to resume their excursion, going first to Buffalo and then making a circuit around to Philadelphia, where the boys are anxious to have their "turn in the drill" with them. The Heaths, however, have no fear but that the championship flag will remain, as now, in their possession.

Fire in Allegheny.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, about two o'clock, in the two story frame dwelling, corner of Sandusky street and North alley, Allegheny. The house is rented by Mr. Wm. Anderson, but at the time he and his family were absent from the premises. The fire started in the rear porch, where the wood work had been saturated with petroleum and where there was a full can filled with oil.

The fire burned a part of the weather boarding on the outside, and the flames entering through the window partially consumed a quantity of bed clothing, but the Fire Department held it in check and extinguished it before further damage had been done. The loss will be about $300, covered by insurance. Mr. Anderson thinks the house was set on fire by some maliciously disposed parties, but thus far there is no clue to them.

The Chronicle's New Press.

The *Chronicle's* new press was tested yesterday with results which must be highly gratifying to the proprietors of that journal. The press is a "Wharfdale Patent Four-feeder," manufactured in London. It is impossible in the brief space at our command to convey anything approaching a correct idea of its size or its manner of operating. Whilst slightly resembling a locomotive, it differs in one respect, in the main it is not at all like it. The point of resemblance is, in that it is a four-feeder, and we may say the parallel runs no further. The new press has four cylinders, with what is termed the rocking movement. It has a flat bed, with a "distributing" plate at each end, upon each of which are four "distributing" rollers, and near the centre are the "form" rollers. The capacity of the press is about eight thousand per hour, and its work is excellent. We congratulate our neighbors on the successful test of their new machine.

Obituary.

At the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, yesterday, the funeral services of Mrs. Mary Wooldridge Baldwin, wife of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., took place. Mrs. B. was a woman of pure and beautiful character, and as a sister, wife and mother she shone forth and impressed all who knew her with her kindness of heart and her Christian virtues. We know of no death having taken place in all of our acquaintance, that left a more favorable impression as more sensibly with its sublimity. She that has just passed away into the unknown land, with the complete control of all her mental faculties, knew that she would soon meet her Maker and be ushered into the presence of the heavenly hosts. With perfect resignation she could sing those touching lines beginning:

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Parasols.

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THE FATE OF McGARRICK.

A Police Item With a Moral.

Mrs. Julia Smith, a blooming widow of thirty-five, resided at the town of Braddock, on the great Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and she resides there still. But she is no longer sailing under the singular name of Smith, nor is she sailing in a singular manner. A man named Peter McGarrick, who lived in the neighborhood of Julia's mansion, became passionately enamored of the fair widow, and straightway did he commence to pay his addresses after the usual manner.

Now, Mrs. Smith, we had almost forgotten to say, was the possessor of a fortune consisting of bank stock and real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the snug sum of thirty thousand dollars. Peter knew nothing of this, however, at least, if he did, he never mentioned it to anybody.

After a vigorous courtship, running through several weeks, the widow came down gracefully, with the exclamation, "O, Peter, Peter, none but thyself could be thy parallel." After this unequivocal declaration of her opinion of Peter, the widow Smith was ready to get married, and the twain were made one flesh. The McGarricks lived happily together for many weeks, things going along quite smoothly with them. By-and-by Peter conceived the notion that he knew how to keep a hotel. Whatever possessed him with this idea nobody seem to know. It may have originated through reading in the papers of the pleasing scenes recently enacted in the license court. Peter, perhaps, thinking it would be so nice to figure as the sole proprietor of "four rooms and eight beds for the accommodation of strangers and travelers," to say nothing of several luxuriant couches for the use of the McGarrick family. To what end a man must have money, and Peter had invested the unfluctuating and unfinancial condition of Mrs. McG. to enable him to gain a knowledge of the fact that she was "pretty well off." Be that as it may, impression that is now much in vogue among our leading bankers and brokers, (i. e., faro bankers, &c.).

Peter, be it known, is a man of winning ways and gifted with a persuasively eloquent tongue. Possessed of these natural gifts it is not wonderful that he succeeded in extracting some fifteen hundred dollars from the monies of the late Mrs. Smith. Well, he did it. And all to start a hotel. With the various purchases of beds, bedding and other paraphernalia, we have nothing to do, suffice it to say, that in a short time a house with all the "requirements" was in readiness, and all that was needed was a license. For some reason not explained the license was not granted, and all Peter's aspirations, hopes and plans were nipped in the very bud of their existence. This disappointment was too much for the McGarrick, and he "went to the stick," losing the entire sum that had been bestowed upon him by his fond wife. He took to drinking beer, and drank deeply—drank drougnt after drougnt. Dutchmen might have quenched, and sat down satisfied because his purse was empty, and his supply of beverage cut off abruptly.

Presently Peter McGarrick ceased to weep, and became calm—the calmness of desperation. He had nothing to pawn, suffice it to say, that in a short time a house with all the thirty thousand dollars, when, if he had his counsel, he might have had a verdict for twenty thousand dollars, and the fact that although there have been changes in the administration from Lincoln to Johnson and Grant, yet Mr. Jones managed to hold his position through all and is holding it to-day. I have avoided saying anything in this article in regard to the qualifications of any of those three gentlemen who are desirous of taking charge of the city monies, but I think I have clearly demonstrated the fact that on the plea of rotation in office, Mr. Cochran has the advantage. He did his part around both wings. The buildings are two stories in hight, the upper part being generally filled with hay and grain which burned fiercely, rendering it almost impossible for the firemen to stand within working distance of the fire.

The stables on the lower floor contained one horse, belonging to Mr. J. H. McKinnell, the oyster dealer; half a dozen head of mules, the property of John and Jabez Barkers, wagon, and a couple of horses belonging to Messrs. Buffum & Co., mineral water manufacturers. The fire broke out in the loft above the stable where McKinnell's horse stood, and although the door was quickly torn from its hinges and efforts made to lead the animal out, they were unsuccessful, and it remained in the stable until its eyes had been burned out, part of its ears and back burned off, and when at last it did expire, it had been at last it bucked out it was so horribly burned, that after the owner had endeavored to have it "ring" and "sell" and save its life—all of which proved fruitless—he had it taken away and shot.

At the time the flames communicated with the carriage shop of Messrs. Saulter, Louden & Co., located across the private alley running from Sandusky to Ohio street. The firemen however, by great exertions succeeded in preventing a total destruction of this establishment, which seemed imminent.

At one time it was feared that Thirlwell's Hotel, and Rhodes brewery would catch on fire as the flames shot across Barker's alley and played about them in a threatening manner. A part of the Fire Department however turned their attention in this direction and the spread of the fire was thus prevented.

The fire continued about half an hour, and in that time destroyed over four thousand dollar's worth of property.

Mr. Nave, proprietor of the "Red Lion," estimates his loss at $1,000. The amount of insurance is not known. Marshal Butler thinks it will fully cover the loss.

Mr. McKinnell's loss will be about $300—the horse and sled having been insured.

The Messrs. Buffum lost several sets of harness, a lot of hay, &c., and other property. Their loss will be about $200. Insured.

Saulter, Louden & Co. lost about $2,000 worth of their stock. Insured for $4,400—divided equally in the German Marshal Butler (Deutsche.) The building occupied by them was part of the Shields' estate. Loss $1,000. No insurance.

Chief Marshal Butler is investigating to ascertain the cause of the fire, but as yet has arrived at no decision.

The City Treasurership.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing by your paper that the citizens and taxpayers of this city are taking a deep interest in the contest for the office of City Treasurer, and being independent of any of the candidates, and having no "axe to grind" or favors to ask of any of the aspirants for that office, I desire, through your widely circulated paper, to lay a few facts before the people, and in doing so I shall confine myself to the naked truths as they are, and in the order in which they have ever headed in the organ line. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have followed out their original plan of making a two-horse bill and to complete control of all her mental faculties, knew that she would soon meet her Maker and be ushered into the presence of the heavenly hosts. With perfect resignation she could sing those touching lines beginning:

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FIRE YESTERDAY.

Red Lion Hotel Stables Destroyed—Animals Burned—A Carriage Factory on Fire—Total Loss Near $4 000.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Red Lion stables, located in the rear of the hotel, which resulted in the destruction of the stables with other valuable property.

The stables were built at right angles, one wing running along Barkers' alley, parallel with Trimble's Hotel, and the other along a private alley to Sixth (St. Clair) street. The fire was first discovered in the wing on Barkers' alley near the rear of Library Hall. The first notice taken of it was the alarm given by a gentleman who saw the flame shooting out of the roof, and almost at the same instant saw a man running away from the locality. The engines were at once summoned by an alarm from Box 12, but before they arrived the private hose belonging to Library Hall was run out and a stream of water poured upon the incipient conflagration. It was unavailing however, and in less than five minutes the flames had spread from one end of the stables to the other around both wings. The buildings are two stories in hight, the upper part being generally filled with hay and grain which burned fiercely, rendering it almost impossible for the firemen to stand within working distance of the fire.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The attention of the Court was occupied with an argument to dissolve an injunction in the case of Wolf Speigle, of Mercer county, adjudged a bankrupt.

Thos. Sharon, Esq., of Sharon, Mercer county, was, on motion of R. Pollock, Esq., admitted to practice in this Court.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The jury in the case of officer Joseph Dickson, tried Tuesday, for felonious assault and battery, in shooting at George Hall, came in to Court and announced that they were unable to agree, whereupon they were discharged.

John Fogle was found guilty of attempting to rescue a prisoner. Sentence deferred.

In Judge Stowe's branch of the Court, John Buckley was arraigned on an indictment charging him with perjury. Seth Wilson appeared as the prosecuting witness. It was alleged that Buckley, as an applicant for license, testified before the Board of License that he was a citizen of the United States. It was shown that the defendant had only declared his intention to become a citizen. One count in the indictment charged that the defendant had sworn falsely as to the number of rooms in his house.

In the case of W. C. Rafferty and John Robinson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Jennie Leikard, the Court quashed the indictment as to Rafferty, and the last named defendant (Robinson) was ordered to enter into recognizance in one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of Court and answer.

In Judge Collier's branch the first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Wenzel, indicted for larceny, on oath of Charles F. Tressing. It was alleged that the defendant stole a cow, the property of Catharine Carroll. The jury found that the defendant was not guilty.

William Smith, indicted for rape on oath of Mrs. Brown, of West Pittsburgh, was next placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. J. C. McCarthy, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, made a motion for a new trial.

John McBride plead guilty to a charge of stealing a coat, the property of Oliver Ormsby. Sentenced deferred.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. C. Rafferty et al.
Com. vs. Louisa Brandis.
Com. vs. John Larimer et al.
Com. vs. Robert Robb.
Com. vs. Luke Rogers.
Com. vs. Michael Brown.
Com. vs. Patrick Burns.
Com. vs. Amos Maitland.
Com. vs. John Lynch.
Com. vs. Pat. Hand.
Com. vs. Wm. Grrell.
Com. vs. John C. Mahon.
Com. vs. George Hall.
Com. vs. A. J. Hagan.
Com. vs. Samuel Hardy.
Com. vs. Michael Rafferty.
Com. vs. Thos. H. Gibson.
Com. vs. Samuel Moore.
Com. vs. James Roberts.
Com. vs. McDonald.
Com. vs. Charles Boyle.
Com. vs. John Naser.
Com. vs. Patrick Harcum.
Com. vs. Wm. Hannon.
Com. vs. Patrick Dugan.
Com. vs. C. C. Smith.

POLICE ITEMS.

Criminalities Noted Briefly.

George WasSington Thomas Jefferson de Lafayette Galloway (and may the shades and ministering spirits of all revolutionary patriots defend him,) is a Penn street barber. Another barber in that locality is named Charles Titus. The parties are of the peculiar hue known only to Afric's swarthy sons. Yesterday the tyrannical Titus, with the air of a captor, entered without resistance, the sanctum of him who bears without reproach, the name prodigious and euphonic. But G. W. T. J. D. de L. G. W., as he expressed himself in the magistrates office, "don't like dat nigga nohow," signified in language couched in words polite, that his obligations would be due to Mr. T. by remorse this presence to the street. Thereat the heathen monarch did make threats which were so violent in their nature, that the Gentleman Usher deemed it advisable to call in the assistance of the police. There are few, if any, of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh who have been as fortunate as Mr. Jones in the way of having political favors heaped upon them. Some twelve or fourteen years ago Mr. Jones was elected Alderman in the Fifth ward, now the Ninth and Tenth wards. At the expiration of his term of office he received the appointment from the Government of United States Assistant Assessor, which by the way is not the poorest office in the country and although there have been changes in the administration from Lincoln to Johnson and Grant, yet Mr. Jones managed to hold his position through all and is holding it to-day. I have avoided saying anything in this article in regard to the qualifications of any of those three gentlemen who are desirous of taking charge of the city monies, but I think I have clearly demonstrated the fact that on the plea of rotation in office, Mr. Cochran has the advantage. He did his part around both wings. The buildings are two stories in hight, the upper part being generally filled with hay and grain which burned fiercely, rendering it almost impossible for the firemen to stand within working distance of the fire.

The stables on the lower floor contained one horse, belonging to Mr. J. H. McKinnell, the oyster dealer; half a dozen head of mules, the property of John and Jabez Barkers, wagon, and a couple of horses belonging to Messrs. Buffum & Co., mineral water manufacturers. The fire broke out in the loft above the stable where McKinnell's horse stood, and although the door was quickly torn from its hinges and efforts made to lead the animal out, they were unsuccessful, and it remained in the stable until its eyes had been burned out, part of its ears and back burned off, and when at last it did expire, it had been at last it bucked out it was so horribly burned, that after the owner had endeavored to have it "ring" and "sell" and save its life—all of which proved fruitless—he had it taken away and shot.

At the time the flames communicated with the carriage shop of Messrs. Saulter, Louden & Co., located across the private alley running from Sandusky to Ohio street. The firemen however, by great exertions succeeded in preventing a total destruction of this establishment, which seemed imminent.

At one time it was feared that Thirlwell's Hotel, and Rhodes brewery would catch on fire as the flames shot across Barker's alley and played about them in a threatening manner. A part of the Fire Department however turned their attention in this direction and the spread of the fire was thus prevented.

The fire continued about half an hour, and in that time destroyed over four thousand dollar's worth of property.

Mr. Nave, proprietor of the "Red Lion," estimates his loss at $1,000. The amount of insurance is not known. Marshal Butler thinks it will fully cover the loss.

Mr. McKinnell's loss will be about $300—the horse and sled having been insured.

The Messrs. Buffum lost several sets of harness, a lot of hay, &c., and other property. Their loss will be about $200. Insured.

Saulter, Louden & Co. lost about $2,000 worth of their stock. Insured for $4,400—divided equally in the German Marshal Butler (Deutsche.) The building occupied by them was part of the Shields' estate. Loss $1,000. No insurance.

Chief Marshal Butler is investigating to ascertain the cause of the fire, but as yet has arrived at no decision.

The City Treasurership.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing by your paper that the citizens and taxpayers of this city are taking a deep interest in the contest for the office of City Treasurer, and being independent of any of the candidates, and having no "axe to grind" or favors to ask of any of the aspirants for that office, I desire, through your widely circulated paper, to lay a few facts before the people, and in doing so I shall confine myself to the naked truths as they are, and in the order in which they have ever headed in the organ line. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have followed out their original plan of making a two-horse bill and to complete control of all her mental faculties, knew that she would soon meet her Maker and be ushered into the presence of the heavenly hosts. With perfect resignation she could sing those touching lines beginning:

"I would not live always,
I ask not to stay."

We tender to the afflicted husband and brother our warmest and kindest sympathy, and may the Good Father "temper the winds" to the little ones left motherless.

MAGOFFIN.

It is with sincere regret that we announce this morning the death of John Magoffin, Esq., the able and efficient cashier of the Iron City Bank, who died at his residence in Allegheny yesterday morning. The deceased was universally known and respected. He was originally cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Banking Company, and subsequently identified himself in the same capacity with the Iron City Bank. He was a relative and executor of the late James McAuley, Esq., who left him a handsome bequest at death. His death will cause much sincere sorrow at his community.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—The Time Fixed for the Primary Meetings.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee was held at the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield street. There were in attendance about thirty members of the committee.

Chairman Joseph A. Butler presided, and after the approval of the minutes of the last meeting,

Dr. Gross, from the special committee on obtaining a room, reported verbally that the Lincoln Club Room had been tendered for the use of the committee. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright, from the Committee appointed to report a suitable time for holding the Primary Meetings, reported that they had fixed upon Saturday, September 2d, and recommended its adoption.

Some discussion ensued upon the report, some of the members favoring the time and others seeming to think it was too soon. It was finally adopted, however, with but one dissenting vote.

The President, Joseph A. Butler, and Secretaries, J. D. Fleming and C. F. Duff, were elected, and the committee were instructed to prepare and publish, within the next ten days, a call for the Primary meetings.

Adjourned.

A DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

A Knight of the Shears and a Quondam Bar-keeper Propose to Kill One Another—A Lady at the Bottom of It.

The Fifth ward promises a sensation. To come at once to the point, there is a duel on the tapis between two citizens of that peaceable district. A tailor and an ex-barkeeper, boarding at a hotel on one of the streets up that way, happened to fix their affections upon one and the same female, and thus it did begin. The quondam mixer of beverages has sought every opportunity to heap insults upon the head of his rival, and on Tuesday while they were sitting together at supper the barkeeper took occasion to offer the tailor the following: "You green lousy son of a —— born in a country where the pigs and ducks sleep together under the beds." Which remark elicited the following, written in blood red ink:

PITTSBURGH, July 12th.

MR. ——: In justice to myself for the language you offered me on the night of the 11th inst., I deem it my duty to challenge you, A. G. H., to fight me a duel. Being as I am the challenged party, I, the above signed, claim the choice of weapons, also to appoint the date of the combat, and both of us to agree as to the place.

If you fail to accept this honorable challenge, I'll consider you the first place I meet you in public, twenty-four hours after the issuing of this challenge.

J—— T——

Don't fail to answer or you will regret it, you scoundrel. I'll teach you I wasn't brought up with the pigs. Liar, scandrel and b'oat.

We are assured that the challenge will be accepted, and we await the result with a proper degree of calmness and a vast amount of curiosity.

Parasols.

Closing out at that great sale at
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S,
59 Market street.

BREVITIES.

ANOTHER lovely day.

HEAT very oppressive.

FLY FANS in demand.

HARVEST is about over.

CHEESE lively this weather.

THE grape crop looks promising.

LOOK out for mad dogs these days.

BUFFALO is to have a 1,000 acre Park.

THRONGS about the newspaper offices.

SPRING CHICKENS still bring high prices.

SKIFF race on the Allegheny this evening.

LOOK OUT for warm work in city politics.

UNITED STATES COURT at Erie on Monday.

BUSINESS DULL about the Aldermen's offices.

LATEST SYNONYM for Chicago—Brucopolis.

THE Allegheny Councils will meet to-night.

AFTER JULY squirrel shooting will be lawful.

THE last Oil City session is a three-eyed cat.

THE riot was nuts for the newsboys yesterday.

WILTED shirt collars are much worn just now.

MUSIC in the Park on Saturday evening, as usual.

PAY your taxes. No reduction after this month.

THE lamps in front of the Central Hotel cost $800.

PITTSBURGH rejoices in a public drinking fountain.

NEW YORK REPORTERS found plenty of work yesterday.

HAS the narrow guage fever hereabouts blowed over?

MANY READERS of the numerous bulletins last evening.

THADDEUS STEVENS is to be monumented this summer.

THERE was no excitement whatever in the city last night.

SCHOOL girls amuse themselves at recess, jumping hop-scotch.

ANOTHER newspaper man has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

THE juvenile journalists were not invited to inspect our workshops.

CAPTAIN NORRIS A. CLOWES left yesterday for his home in New York.

CABBAGE and tomato plants are suffering from the ravages of insects.

REPAIRS at the Incline Plane stopped the running of the cars yesterday.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, the Irish exile has engaged in the insurance business.

THERE is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a plowshare.

ALAS, it is a mistake. Commencements are not yet over. Trinity college to-day.

MORGAN has gained a point in having the primary elections take place in August.

THE camp-meetings in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh will be numerous this summer.

MALONE, catcher for the Athletics, was prevented from playing yesterday by a sore hand.

THE drinking fountain, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets, was inaugurated yesterday.

A BRANCH office of an American fire insurance company has been recently opened in Paris.

DON'T forget to pay your taxes and get your five per cent. off. The rush will be great from this on.

THE young journalistic sprouts did not "look upon the wine" at their banquet last evening.

THE iron mills of Pittsburgh, have in the past six years, increased their capacity 25 per cent.

THE Allegheny City Market Committee meet this evening at 6½ P. M. Another market house. Ha?

MR. M'CANDLESS has almost entirely recovered his health and is now able to hold Court daily.

U. S. COURT commences on Monday next at Erie. The jurymen are preparing to have a good time of it.

CROWDS of Orangemen and Hibernians were to be seen around the different newspaper offices yesterday.

A YOUNG lady at Jamestown has joined a legal club at that place and is preparing to become a lawyeress.

MRS. D. MAGOFFIN, cashier of the Iron City National Bank, died yesterday with rheumatism of the heart.

IN Yankeeland it is now talked of compelling every one to pay his poll tax and vote. What next from that quarter?

THE first number of our special contributor, "Rip," on the olden times of Allegheny and South Side appears to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA is expected to contribute 1500 Knights Templar to the grand parade of that order in Baltimore, next September.

THE Select and Common Councils meet now and have